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## Behind Governor Hughes.

Some things that were true three months ago are not true to-day; some are. In the latter category may be included these propositions:

Governor HUGHES owes nothing, politscally, to the old Republican machine or to any of its disjecta membra.

If he had represented in the campaign naught but the Republican organization and its active membership, Mr. HUGHES would now be practising law in New York city, not attempting to practise administrative reform and honest State government at Albany in the interest of all the people.

If he had depended for his election upon what used to be known as practical politics, he would have kept company, after January 1, 1907, with the rest of the Republican State ticket of last year.

### The Payment of Members of the British Parliament.

The last general election in Great Britain frightened some sections of the community very much. It would be hard to exaggerate the first shock of alarm experienced by such classes as the equires and country parsons at the utter rout of the Conservatives, emphasized as it was by the unprecedented appearance of a strong Labor party in the Commons. By now that early perturbation may have somewhat subsided. There has been time to remember the prodigious assimilating (or, as the other side would say, contaminating) power of the British Upper Ten. The glamourous letters "M. P. might with some reason be expected to work as a taming incantation on many an untutored brave.

For all that, the composition of the nev House still seems to be stirring a good deal of feeling of one kind or another. Lord ROTHSCHILD ascribed a recent slump in the market to the excessive democracy of Parliament. If he was right, that proved a widespread dissatisfaction. But there are also signs which suggest a growing resignation to the new state of affairs as inevitable and an attempt to make the best of it. Not the least remarkable indication of this sort may be found in the fact that a serious proposal for State payment of members of Parliament has lately been put forward from the Conservative side.

On the Radical programme of course this measure has long figured prominently, but it has hitherto been assumed that self-preservation, if nothing else, required the Conservatives to resist it. Once give the poor man a fair chance of standing for and sitting in Parliament, and the wealthy amateur, according to Radical opinion at least, would no longer be in much demand. The Conservatives never admitted that aspect of the question. They justified their opposition on the ground that payment of members would make politics professional and corrupt. Still, they were suspected of not being quite insensible of the force of

the other argument. Now, however, in the National Reffew, an important organ which is as emphatically conservative as any in the country. Tulionist who has been in the House off and on for twenty-five years and has had wide experience of political organization calls for the payment of members as the sole means of rehabilitating the Conservative party.

Stripped of some apologetic coating, his argument comes to this: The people, who now command the situation absolutely, will insist on having representatives who really represent them. The candidates of the leisured class, whom the Conserthe people, will no longer satisfy them. Week end party politics have had their day. There is a chasm between the pleasure seeking rich, who have never had to work for their living, and the toil- in the manufacturing towns. ing masses, which precludes any genuine understanding or sympathy. The only kind of man who will "fill the bill" is one who has felt the common lot. Such men cannot sit in Parliament unless they are paid for it, or unless they have allatter case they will be past their prime

and unsuitable for that reason. The Radical party, this writer continues in effect, is triumphing at present because it has virtually introduced the paid member. The Labor representatives in the present House are placed there by trade union funds, which the Radical party controls. If the Conserwatives are to reassert themselves they must obtain representatives in equally close touch with the sovereign people. This they can only do in one of two ways: they must either raise electoral funds corresponding to those of the trade unions, or else resort to State payment. he writer despairs of their succeeding th the former course, and accordingly advocates the latter. Probably the thought was at the back of his mind that. anyhow, if payment was to prevail on both sides is might as well come from

the State as from anywhere else. This argument may be thought to sevest a very surprising faith in the readiness of the workingman to vote conservatively if a representative commanding his human sympathy is put before him. Perhaps, however, this fuith is not altogether ill founded. National temperament reenforced by centuries of tradition does not count for BRYAN had lost in both his campaigns. nothing. No doubt there would be limits

to the new type of Conservatism, but | the Democratic nomination in 1908. No they might include more of the old order of things than would be supposed.

In any case, the proposal deserves atention as showing in a not altogether likely quarter a firm belief that the sovereignty of the people-the genuine, practical sovereignty of the people-has come to stav.

#### An Ohio Hypothesis.

By way of innocent diversion, let us suppose a case in connection with the Ohio ebullition. It shall be a fantastic and extravagant hypothesis, of course; but all the more amusing and innocent on that account. Let us in fact invade Wonderland without disguise and play there for a while!

We all know that the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT is immovably planked on his declaration of November, 1904. He said then, as he says to-day, that under no circumstances would he seek or accept another renomination for the Presidency of the United States. He has never wavered in respect of this deliberate decision, never qualified it in any way, never suggested the very thinnest edge of a loophole through which to emerge into a new and modified philosophy. It is almost grotesque, therefore, though distinctly fascinating, to suppose that Mr. ROOSEVELT would welcome a situation in which his candidacy might seem inevitable, demanded by the patriotic and imperative clamor of the entire nation, hailed as the sole remaining safeguard of our prosperity, our civilization and our liberties. Why may we not suppose it, then, for one rapturous if infatuated moment? The season is propitious. Not so very far south of New York the buds are beginning to swell, the early birds are mating, the sap rises in once shrivelled trunks, nature trembles in the growing warmth; and the experienced mind gives way to thoughts of sarsaparilla. This is no time for cold and narrow calculation. It is the time for dreams, emotional expansion, daring flights of fancy, the irresponsible intoxication of conjecture. And that being the case, can we not conjure up the mirage of the Hon. THEODORE ROOSE-VELT descending from on high like some blessed dew of heaven to moisten the arid places of our fate and enrich certain vacant wastes endowed with boundless

The Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT, Secretary f War, has turned his broad and genial back upon the seething squabble. His personality has been injected into the Ohio equation. In his absence the State leaders, enraged by mysterious and unidentified affront, are defying him to mortal combat. They have been made to believe—through what instrumentality does not now appear-that he arraigns the Republican party organization of Ohio, denounces it as corrupt, degraded and ignoble, and calls for its effectual and prompt obliteration. And so he sails away on summer seas, to fruitful isles, fanned by soft and healing zephyrs, unconscious of the strife and bitterness that rage at home. Is it wholly inconceivable that Mr. TAFT knows nothing of all this turmoil? May not the imaginative mind assemble conditions and considerations under which Mr. TAPT will seem the victim of it all and also the appointed sacrifice to an Illustrious

Necessity? With TAFT's position—a position which he has not himself contrived-made utterly untenable; with TAFT eliminated by Ohio conditions which he has done nothing to precipitate-who is left to represent the Rooseveltian ideas and press to realization the Rooseveltian policies? Is it not obvious to the truly sympathetic mind that the whole American people, together with the eloquent but speechless hills, to say nothing of the barrens and the swamps, demand in one concentrated, deafening adjuration the only régime which, in default of TAFT's presidence, can be relied upon to save us?

It is a dream, a metaphor, snatched from the clouds of mystery and ignorance. Of course, the Hon. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT is not a martyr and a scapegoat. But the situation prompts this revery, fantastic though it be

Mr. Bryan's Tour of New England. Sample case in hand, Mr. BRYAN on April 17 will begin a canvass of New England, a part of the country that has given no electoral votes to a Democratic candidate for President since 1892, when Mr. CLEVELAND carried Connecticut for vative party has hitherto proposed to the second time. New England is an' uninviting lecture field for Mr. BRYAN. Usually it is not in his itinerary, but his business in April is political, not pecuniary, although he hopes to pay expenses

Mr. BRYAN is going into New England in April to meet and sound the local Democratic leaders between lectures. The New England States will have eighty-two votes in the national convention which will assemble early in July, 1908. Mr. BRYAN ready made their own pile. But in the realizes that he may need those eighty-two votes. He is not half so sure of his nomination for President on the first or any other ballot as he professes to be. He knows that the East and West will go into the convention, just as the South goes into a Republican convention, with the confession that they can promise the candidate no electoral votes. The record of 1896 and 1900 is embarrassing to Mr. BRYAN. In 1896 he picked up a few electoral votes outside the South in Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming, and Kentucky gave him only one vote; in 1900 Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming dropped out of the tally. His pitiful scattered vote from the mountain States only served to show his indebtedness to the solid South which kept him in countenance. Mr. BRYAN then intimated that he would never be a candidate again. His place, he said, would be in the ranks. Four years later there was hardly anything left of the Democratic party but the solid South, and Missouri had strayed into the Republican column. The 140 electoral votes counted for ALTON B. PARKER all came from the Southern States, except seven which were contributed by Maryland, a State Mr.

The South is in a position to dictate

candidate distasteful to the Southern delegates is likely to be seriously considered. If they present a firm front against Mr. BRYAN or any other man, he will be dropped as unavailable. No man can be the logical candidate if the South doesn't want him, although it will be in the minority in the convention. The section for Mr. BRYAN to canvass with his sample case containing the panacea of ultimate government ownership is the South, and not New England-impotent and barren New England. Mr. BRYAN, of course, knows this; but he would like to go down into the South with as many promises of delegates from the North as he can muster, realizing that the South is cold to him because it will have none of government ownership, the mere suggestion of which fills it with the gloomiest forebodings.

The truth is Mr. BRYAN would like to take back the unlucky speech he made in Madison Square Garden on his return from abroad. He has always been a bad judge of winning issues, and that was his supreme blunder. His party in the North began to repent those premature votes of support and confidence that had been cast in various Legislatures at the instance of his friends, and in the South public men unequivocally said that Mr. BRYAN's issue would not do, and that if he persisted in it he would not do either. With sedulously cultivated reputation for consistency, Mr. BRYAN has had to stand pat, and he can no longer count on the moral support of the South, which is likely to be paramount in the national convention. Mr. BRYAN's invasion of New England fifteen months before the convention assembles, and his elaborate itinerary of the country to press his claims by personal contact and appeal, show that he has, no illusions about the insecurity of his position as the only candidate before the Democratic party at the present time.

## The Cause of Earthquakes.

The rotatory motion so marked in the San Francisco earthquake of April 18, 1906, convinced the seismologists, and the geologists as well, that they had a great deal to learn about disturbances of the earth crust by internal action. A valuable monograph on the subject has been produced by Professor T. J. J. SEB of the naval observatory at Mare Island and published by the American Philosophical Society.

Professor SEE, noting that the most violent earthquakes occur on or near coast lines, indorses the theory, which some scientists reject, that the dynamical cause "probably depends upon the explosive power of steam formed within or just beneath the heated rocks of the earth's crust chiefly by the leakage of the ocean beds." Pointing out that earthquakes are most destructive and volcanic discharges most profuse in lands bordering on deep seas, he says:

" It has unfortunately become customary of late years to class earthquakes as volcanic and tectonic or structural. Instead of viewing volcanoes as outlets of pent up steam, which blows out if possible the molten rock in which it develops-a clear indication of every great eruption-an effort was made to explain earthquakes as volcanic, with only partial success, whereas both phenomena depend upon the common cause of steam pressure formed deep in the earth's crust, principally by the leakage

Professor SEE contends that no possible subsidence of rock faults could have produced the rotatory earthquake at San Francisco. Shocks of such a type must be due to the explosive power of superheated steam, which seeks the line of least resistance. He finds support for his theory in the great sea waves that follow coastal earthquakes. We may suppose, he says, that when such disturbances occur "a very large mass of lava is forced from under the sea, which then settles below its former level, and the great wave follows." Submarine earthquakes, indeed, are very common, especially off the east coasts of Japan and the Philippines, in the Aleutian Islands and off the coasts of Peru and Chile. In the southern Pacific the multitudes of volcanic islands, some of them not found on the latest charts, invite the seismologist to a field which is usually studied at long range and by report. Dr. E. RUDOLPH, probably the greatest authority on submarine earthquakes, declares that the sea bottom in some parts of the world is in a constant state of volcanic disturbance. "What explanation," asks Professor SEE, "can be given for such phenomena except the penetration of the sea water into the earth's crust?" He maintains that the peculiar high and steep formation of many chains of coastal mountains has been caused by the bursting upward of porous lava from beneath the bed of the contiguous ocean. As illustrations he cites the precipitous truncated mountains in the West Indies which rise almost sheer from the sea, the Catalina Islands off the California coast, Saghalien and the mountainous terrain of Formosa, Sumatra, Java and

New Zealand. The obvious question, Why do not all upheavals produce volcanoes? Professor SEE answers as follows:

" In order to break through high mountains the force has to be extremely powerful, and this is not likely to be the case where the adjacent sea is shallow, as was true south of the Alps and the Himalayas. Earthquakes in these regions, however, still continue and have always been abundant, but they are deep seated, owing largely to the filling in of the Alpine and Himalayan troughs, and lead to no eruptions and hence have been called tectonic."

The movements of faults, says Proessor SEE, are the effects of earthquakes, not the cause—the cause is the steam pressure working up from below. often from a depth of many miles (the origin of the Charleston earthquake was twelve miles below the surface). The New Madrid, Mo., earthquake, occurring far in the interior of the continent and in a non-volcanie country, seems to be a poser for the superheated steam theory, but Professor SEE is bold enough to believe that the water necessary for the purpose was supplied by the Mississippi in flood or "the seepage was a survival effect of the fractures of the Ozark Mountains from the time when the Gulf of Mexico extended far up the river and thus was beginning to form a sea valley about parallel to the general trend of the Ozark Mountains, which

were left unfinished." So firm is Professor SEE in his faith that he ventures to doubt whether there are any tectonic (structural or fault) earthquakes. He observes that "so far as the records of history go" there has not been a single earthquake in mountainous Colorado. If the tectonic theory is tenable, he submits, the Rocky Mountains ought to be collapsing like the coastal Andes. All earthquakes, he holds, "must depend on underlying explosive forces and not on mere adjustments of strata to secure release of strain or stability of position, required by the progress of secular cooling."

The Public Streets. Some time ago the proprietors of a large retail shop which abuts on two streets in which are surface railways in the borough of Mahhattan made application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a permit to construct a spur from one of these lines across the public carriage way and sidewalk into its building. The board granted the permit and the courts were called on promptly to review its action. Recently the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided that the city had no power to permit such use of the highways. In its decision the court said:

" The only ground that surface ratiroads wer ever permitted to be laid in the public streets, the only authority conferred upon a corporation to occupy for the purpose of making money for itself a portion of the public streets, was that it was a legitimate street use for the benefit of all the travelling public. But the mement such a right is given for the exclusive use of a private individual there has been a taking of public property for pri vate use which cannot and ought not to be justified. The streets of the city of New York, belonging to all the people, have been subjected to many inva sions for the benefit and use of private owners Of late years it has been realized by the courts how dangerous such invasions have been, and in ACKER MAN es. TRUE, 175 N. Y., 853, and in McMILLAN es. KLAW & ERLANGER, 107 App. Div., 407, and it WILLIAMS ##. Silverman Realty and Construction Company, 111 App. Div., 679, the Court of Appeals and this court have announced the doctrine that the Board of Aldermen or other local authority having control over the streets for certain purposes had no power to permit invasions thereof for pri wate use, and if there was any local legislation which could be invoked as an authority in that regard it would be unconstitutional as attempting to authorize either the taking of private property for private use or the taking of public property for private use."

This decision has been cited by the Corporation Counsel in an opinion adverse to the petition of certain quarrymen in Richmond borough, who wished to build a railroad spur through the streets from their quarry to the main line, and on his advice the board denied the application. In his letter to the board the Corporation Counsel said:

" I am therefore of the opinion that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has no power to grant the permission sought to construct a track in public streets for its private use."

The decision, in fact, takes from the city government power to grant any permit for the occupation of the streets except for public uses. In this it is of the first importance, for invasions of the highways for private purposes are attempted frequently, and in the past they have not always been withstood.

When Mr. Bayce's hirthplace is looked up it is found to be Belfast, and he is claimed by Irishmen, who also point out that his mother was an Irishwoman. When he talks about "The American Commonwealth" he calls it his "buke," which proves him a Scotchman, like his father. But after reading his proclamation to interviewers, it may be suspected that he is really as American, in spite of birth and education. The truth seems to be that JAMES BRYCE is a citizen of the world, and would be at home anywhere.

tropical countries the people are prone to me everything that is biameworthy upon the late. It may be that there is something in the late on the listhmus that gets into men that set them to do strange things. To guard inst this the President has given orders that onel GOETHALS and his associate engineers, who sever the supervision of the canal, shall spend east four months each year away from the mus.—Washington correspondence Boston Tran-pt.

No one has heard of Colonel Gorgas suffering from the complaint of Chief Engineer STEVENS, insomnia. Being an army officer and a doctor, the Colonel quickly acclimated and adapted himself, with no thought of pelf or glory. The trouble with the civillans has been a realization that they didn't have to stick and the United States was "Gop's country" after all. The army cannot decline or desert, and it has a great knack of making itself comfortable and not bothering about the flesh pots. If one man falls in the Engineer Corps or the medical department, another will step into his place The army goes on forever, and as it will not take forever to build the canal, all doubt of its completion has been removed by doing what should have been done at first

The curious blunders sometimes made by boundary commissions in Africa owing to misconceptions of African geography are illustrated by an entanglement which two nations are now trying to unravel. Thirteen years ago Great Britain and the Congo Free State agreed that the thirtieth meridian east of Greenwich should be the boundary between their possessions in the region of Lake Albert Edward. Both countries believed from what explorers had reported that this meridian passed through the middle of the lake, and so it was satisfactory to both States as the boundary because would give the eastern half of the lake to Great Britain and the western half to the Congo State.

It has been discovered only recently that the real position of the meridian is so much to the east of its supposed place that the point on the British frontier nearest to the main lake is twenty miles away from it. The lake cannot be seen from British territory except where it narrows into a ribbon

at its northern end. In view of this discovery the two countries, not being able to agree as to the interpretation of the boundary treaty, have just sent out a joint commission to make a sur vev. The commissioners will not erect boundary pillars or in any way bind their respective Governments, but will merely report on their survey and the question will then be dealt with diplomatically.

The Rue and Cry.

TO-THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On the edi torial page of your paper of to-day I find an Article headed "The Hue and Cry." signed by B. F. Carpenter. I congratulate Mr. Carpenter upo article should be published by every hon managed newspaper in the country. It should have wide and persistent circulation.

PRILADEGRIA, March 20. GRONOS P. ADAMS.

THE UNITED STATES A "DOLUS Mr. Bryce to the Rescue of the American

A writer in the London Nation has been describing the American woman as a Nora munching bonbons and disporting herself prettily but futilely in an Ibsenian "Doll's House." To her husband, says this writer, she is "primarily a big entertainment, an elaborate show, which he can afford to keep up and likes to pay for." Her function is merely to show off his "financial power through the ostentatious waste of conspicuous leisure." She takes the lead in society," not through any innate superiprity, but because in his esteem "society has no importance except as an opportunity for attesting through her gowns and diamonds his "economic prowess." His "real control of the social order is not less deeply rooted on that account. Male ascendence is at least as strong as in any European country short of Turkey." And sprightly as "Nora's" patter may be, it does not prove any genuine intellectual gift. Indeed, it "acts as a preventive of real con-

versation." And so on. These aspersions do not need refuting out it is a pleasure to oppose to this caitiff knight of Britain, who would sequestrate the American damsel in a "Puppenheim, a preux chevalier of his own nationality who is now a guest on these shores. See the Right Hon. James Bryce whirl into the lists with couched lance and strike him full in the vizor!

"Her opinion," cries Mr. Bryce of the damsel in distress, "is understood by both sexes to be worth as much as the man's. More often than not she takes the burden of conversation from him, darting along with a gay vivacity which puts his slower wits to shame."

And this "gay vivacity" is no screen fo inward vacuity. She has, declares Mr. Bryce, "a livelier interest in the things of the mind." "Three causes combine to create among American women a higher average of literary taste and influence than exists anywhere else. These are the educational facilities they enjoy, the recogni tion of the equality of the sexes in the whole social and intellectual sphere, and the leisure they possess in comparison with the men." Not only is the "provision for woman's education ampler and better than in any European country," but the women make full use of their chances. "The number of girls who continue their education in the higher branches, up to seventeen or eighteen, is as large and in many places arger than that of the boys."

"To these advantages," Mr. Bryce adds and to the spirit which proceeds from them must be ascribed much of their influence.

About the extent of their influence Mr. Bryce is emphatic. Compared with her English, let alone her French sister, he finds that the American woman exercises a, markedly superior sway. "In neither country can one say that the principle of equality reigns, because in America the balance inclines nearly, though not quite, as much in the wife's favor as it does in England in the husband's." And as to the way she uses this power Mr. Bryce crashe into the remnants of the Nora theory thus "The American nation as a whole owes to the active benevolence of its women and their zeal in promoting social reforms benefits which European customs would scarcely permit women to confer. In no other country has woman borne so conspicuous a part in the promotion of moral and philanthropic causes. Nowhere else has she attained to a fuller participation in the best work of the world. Those who know the work they have done and are doing in many a noble cause will deeply admire their energy, their courage and self-devotion." Mr. Bryce has more to say in this strain, and when he has done supporting stances the caitiff knight has doubtless bitten the dust.

It is possible that the strangely distorted ideas of the writer in the Nation are partly due to a correct perception by him of the fact that the American wife does not use her husband as a tool. It is common in France for the husband to depend on his better half as his meneuse. That is to say, she pulls the strings and makes him "go." In England also the average wife bulks large in her husband's career. In this country the wife's influence is exercised not so much through her husband as independently of him, in a field of her own. She has her own entrée into "the world's debate." As a rule the European woman has not, and in order to get there indirectly she must "work" her husband. Observing that the American woman does not "work" hers, the writer in the Nation seems to have inferred that she must be altogether impotent, as women on the other side might in fact generally be if they abstained from this practice. He forgets or has not discovered that the American woman does not need to resort to it, just because she is able to realize on her own account her "full participation in the best work of the world." W. A. G.

Medical Education for Women in New York To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What is the matter with the women doctors of this country! tors, and they do nothing to attract young women to the profession. Seven years ago, in 1900, Co Physicians and Surgeons to women when a suffcient donation was received to meet expenses.

A gift of \$100,000 opened Johns Hopkins to wome The Susan B. Anthony Memorial Association ! a \$75,000 fund to build a dormit girls at Rochester University. If the New York elation of Women Physicians started a fund and called upon all the women doctors and other women of the country to subscribe, they could cure enough money in a few years to endow for women in the Columbia University medical NEW YORK, March 29.

Suppressing a Nocturnal Distarber. Genera correspondence Pall Mall Gazette. There has just been enacted at Basel a piece of prudery which the champion official martinets of Berlin might have envied A journalist given to using his typewriter late at night proved himself somewhat trying to his fellow odgers or occupiers of the house, who, failing to cure a cessation of the annovance by privat protest, at last reported the matter to the police

The case was not exactly simple, though it was certainly novel, but police intelligence finally over came the difficulty. They summoned the lou creating tribunal imposed a fine of one franc, with the alternative of four hours imprisonment

Maine Man's Epitaph. From the Kennebec Journal. Speaking of odd inscriptions on tembstohere is one which somebody has copied from a monument in a West Ripley cemetery -John L. Jones

-Born Feb. 7, 1811

Died Aug. 11, 1875 I came without my own consent. Lived a few years, much discontent At human errors grieving: I ruled myself by reason's laws. out got contempt and not applause Because of disbelleving, \_\_\_\_\_ For nothing e'er could me content To faith some people did assent Alone could gain salvation The superstitious will suppose I am doomed to bell's damnation Opinions oft from ignorance flow Devoid of some foundation Tis easy men should be deceive ing by them be

THE "NEW THEOLOGY." Philosophy Contrasted With Dogma as an Incentive to Right Living.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It was nevitable that the higher criticism. first began to be an acute factor in religious thought about a generation ago, should have borne fruits antagonizing a system of theology which from the days of John Calvin the present time had reigned practically supreme. How far reaching and tive" its developments have been it would be difficult to determine, and of course doctors (of divinity) would disagree.

But just in the nick of time along come the editor of the North American Review and in the number of February 1 tells us with unfeigned approval just what has happened

scross the water. He says:
We find much that is appealing in the ne theology that is making such headway in England. Its objection to ecclesiastical labels: its belief in the essential oneness of God and man, sharply differ-entiating it from the Uniterian theory which makes a great gulf between God and man; its refusal to admit any essential distinction between humanity and the Deity: its insistence that all men are divine. although in a lesser degree than Jesus Christ; its treatment of the Bible as literature, "a unique expression of religious experience." instead of a foun of dogma; its rejection of the common interpreta tion of the atonement, which makes one suffer for another's fault, and finally its basing belief in the every individual consciousness is a ray of the versal consciousness and cannot be destroyed-all these are tenets of our own faith

This, by the by and incidentally, should be interesting reading for those defenders of the true faith, as they doubtless regard themselves, who assert that the wave of the higher criticism has spent itself and that nothing has come of it; that the old theology is firmer based and more impregnable than ever before because of it. But leaving this suggestion ing spirit, let those of us who look forward ther than backward inquire: What standard of excellence and voice of authority does the "new theology" acknowledge! crazy quilt For surely in the conduct of life this is the main question after all. This fact is nized by a venerable and profound thinks and one of the foremost writers on ethics of this or any country. In a recent letter THE SUN on "The Scope of Evolution" Gold-

Of the science of ethics the foundation surely is our sense of the difference between right and wrong and of our obligation to choose the right and avoid the wrong for our own sake and for the sake of the of which reacts upon ourselves. This sense seems to me to be authoritative, whatever its origin may be. \* \* If the Christian system is found by experience to show itself essentially superior to all other systems and to satisfy us individually and socially it is supreme and is presumably the dic tate of the author of our being, if an author of our

Now, it is with due shamefacedness that the writer ventures criticisms of anything from the pen of this master thinker along it is high noon in the world of thought, and its sun is at the meridian of light and splendor. And yet sometimes, as in this instance, he is distinctly disappointing, for no sooner does he bring us to the verge of solid ground in religion than he seems to falter in his own conclusions and at last leads us within easy hailing distance of the orthodox camp. however, evolution holds good at all, and he seems to find it "authoritative," it cannot logically end in supernaturalism.

It is conceded that to have fundamentally sound principles and standards of morals such as have come down to us from remote times and have been verified as facts in human experience in all ages is the mos important ethical matter that can claim out attention, and for this reason Christianity has not failed of its inspired purpose.

For although subject to human imperfec tions the same as everything else is, Christianity has nevertheless given to the world in the New Testament a standard of excellenc by which we may unerringly determine moral questions; and inasmuch as we cannot shirl duty while professing loyalty to the family renounced supernaturalism may perhaps find incentive in a philosophy for the conduct of life. But not that Christian prin ciples can ever be gainsaid or the standard of them lowered by the shade of a hair; for as I have already intimated, the New Testament must ever remain the standard of excellence, because it sets forth a higher ideal morals and conduct than can be found elsewhere.

a belief in supernaturalism, for doubtless the moral law came by a natural process of evolution. The prehistoric man emerges from the shadowy past empty handed and a savage, and whatever he has attained to is the result of his experience, thought and labor Mechanics, literature, law and the fine arts all came from his hand and brain in the proess of evolution; and in the same identical way as many believe and as science teaches

name morals and religion. But whether we accept the New Testament as the supreme moral standard or not, o even if we had no formulated standard at all, yet would we be held inexorably in the grip of the moral law, and to its adjudication the conduct of life would inevitably have to brought; for through whatever process the moral law came, once apprehended it ever remain in all its beauty and severity the standard of excellence and voice the thority for all. It can never be scaled down to the low plane of conventionalism and convenience or made of no effect by practical antinomianism. As well expect to scale down the standard of the fine arts so that amateurs can pose in the role of masters. Nevertheless the Church has assumed

much and gone too far. It is all very well to say "the world for Christ" if by that phrase is meant that Christian principles and pre cepts should become universal; but on the other hand, if it evidences a purpose of making any dogma of the Church of universal acceptance it must inevitably fail. Such an assumption has no adequate ground of authority and is contrary both to the facts in the case as far as they can be ascertained and to universal experience.

The Church will not gain, but lose, by its recent proscriptive action. Unitarians are as Christian in spirit and perhaps more so than those who would set them at "variance" with the rest of the Christian world.

Indeed, Christianity itself is, first of all sound morals, and only rises to religion when "touched with emotion." And if supernat uralism, with all its superstition of myth and miracle, were to be swept away forever, both the law and all that is true and beneficent in the Gospel would still remain. C. B. C. BROOKLYN, March 29

Toothache Must Stop From the London Daily Mail. The director of the post office at Lausanne has informed the postal servants there that in futur toothache will not be considered an exc absence from work. "The only means of making the pain cease is to extract the tooth, but man employees stop work and cause the department much expense and trouble. This state of affairs

must cease.

Easter. Through the long ages as our great race grew From that, far time when by the breath of God The germ of life was breathed into the clod Of senseless dust. Christ slowly to Him drew All future days: the shapeless ooze to dew in eons changed; ere any man had trod

The violet, or seen the blooming rod of hazel, or 'neath chestnut burrs the hire wers, cons moved, and now at last Under God's law, the lilles that he made In darkness and in patience day by day Each day a thousand years!-their white light ca As pledge of future life-the world arrayed In growing beauty higher takes its way

MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN. On Easter Morn. O Soul, yet slumbering, awake, 'tis day;

Rise, and to greet the Promised Dawn away! List to its pean; loose thy doubting heart; Behold! 'tis done; the seal is rent apart And man's redeemed.

On bended knee, with eyes uplifted, give Thy Father thanks for blood-bought right to live Then to thy tasks; he brave and do the best thee; sow in love and reap thy rest. When days are done

ADBLANDS EURYCE LARGEON

THE LATE F. T. PATTON

The Affectionate Recollections of an O'd Reporter of "The Sun." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. rou afford an alumnus of THE SUN space for word about Boss Patton? Those who, have ing gone out from THE SUN office into many parts and various activities of the world still

remember it much as a college man remembers his alma mater, will read of Frank Para ton's death with something deeper than a momentary shock of loss. Preemi among the men who have made THE SUN, he was the friend of the friendless, the ally and support of the cub reporter, of the groping, forlorn, frightened tyro that each of us has Himself surrounded by the respect and affection of his associates, he had that rare quality of sympathy for a loneliness which he comprehended less by experience

How many of us in the early days of appren. iceship have felt, after a painfully achieved failure, that heavy, firm hand on our shoulder, and have heard the quiet, hearty voice say Well, boss, I had to throw that story of yours on the floor. It had good stuff in it, but the paper is crowded"—and then the shrewd, incisive advice, more often than not given in the form of some office legend; how Julian Ralph, or "Jersey" Chamberlin or some other of THE SUN'S "departed great ones had "fallen down on a story," and so on, until the marting youngster would pluck up courage to believe that he might have a chance in

And Patton's "wooden heads," as he most inappropriately called them! How that ripe, deep lying humor of his would occasionally pour down from them over some common place enough news item, illuminating it with a glint of fun or a beam of human kindness some paragraph, ill natured or sneering, which went to the "Jersey desk." and into his hands, to come out under his deft art with nothing remaining of the ill humor bus the humor.

In a wide range of acquaintance I have met few men of so overflowing, outgiving a humanity as Boss Patton's. He had that met few men of so overflowing, outgiving a humanity as Boss Patton's. He had that seasoned, discerning charitableness so characteristic of the genuine classical scholar, as if the sunny philosophy of the ancients whom he read so lovingly had, ripening like fine wine with the passage of the years, become part of the fibre of his soul. In the journalistic atmosphere of swiftly formed, bitingly expressed judgment, he safeguarded his mind against all malice and uncharitableness. Thus, perhaps, it was that he kept so youthful to the end; so youthful that the age given in his obituary notice, 64 years, seems like a playful libel on the part of the calendar. Surely, if ever one whom the gods loved died young it was Boss Patton.

What astonishment and embarrassment would his modest soul have suffered had he been at the last year's gathering of The Swoffice "graduates," to hear the almost reverential affection with which every mention of his name was imbued. One could see the picture, reflected from his own mind to his neighbor's, of Boss Patton, sitting at his desk, wisely, humorously composed anid the furbulences of daily journalism, like some gentle and learned sage of the Far East, living out his own life peacefully, by the roaring roadside, and ever ready with a cheering and helpful word for the passerby. Sweet natured, serene, loyal to every tia tolerant of weakness in others, while permitting himself no lapse from his own clean standards of conduct, a lover of life and all that is sound and true in life, he was a professor of the humanities, in the broadest

sense of the term, and men whose very name he had forgotten, remembering his simple catholic generosity of mind and soul, we learn of his death with a genuine and hear felt grief.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 29.

# HIGHBROWS.

Bostonian's Pies to Be Enrolled in That Proud Company

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. I am an antimperialist; I have a leaning toward socialism, with a dim hope that it will not come to pass until I have ceased to own vested interests; I prefer Henry James to any other living writer because he goes deeper than any other into human psychology and because he has portrayed, centuries before it the complex and subtle type of mind toward which pothesis favoring universal peace, the New England conscience, the uplifting of the inferior races, and Sun calls cranks, "muckrakers" and, worst of a

patron of Shakespeare's plays, and have never seen vaudeville because I believe that the shock it would give my better nature would be greater than the mere passing amusement I might get out of the performances. I collect uncut first editions. Owing to hereditary drunkenness in the family, and owing also to a working hypothesis that war is Honorable Artillery Company, yet I approve of its fortune is invested in copper, and there is purple glass in the front windows of my house.

Instinct rather than reason tells me that THE Sun, should it do me the honor to turn its beams upon my humble personality, would dub me a high prow. Why? What is a highbrow? Boston awaits your beams.

May I contribute my own definition? A high brow is a person whose culture, whose height of mind, whose disinterested zeal for the ultimate BOSTON, March 29. A CONFESSED HIGHBROW

New Haven Varieties. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: In yesterday's

but didn't get any further than to say that a

"highbrow" is some person who supposes he is of superior mental attainments. What we ought to have is not only a statement as to what a "highbrow" is, but an illustration showing how "highbrows" look and what they do To this end I would suggest, for the benefit of sociologists and definition makers, that a committee be sent to New Haven to attend the next meeting of the Associated Societies for Civic Betterment-These assemble in Woolsey Hall Sunday afternoon for the purpose of bettering mankind. The conmittee will see there men upon the platform who are undoubtedly and undentably "highbrows," and from the study of their features and their utter

inces they will be able to formulate the proper definition as to what a "highbrow" really is To make their education upon this scientific subeet more certain the committee should at once go into the streets of New Haven and look at the nee slowly and calmly they should ask such if they are reformers. If they say no they are "lowbrows. The contrast between the people previously seen on the stage in Woolsey Hall and these people will undoubtedly aid the committee in giving to the world a proper definition and illustration of what "highbrow" really is.

The Sea Captain's Cigar From the London Chronicle.

Many curious and intimate touches of human

nature are given in the accounts of the wreeks the Cornish and Devon coasts. But when all are ashore, even to the canaries and chimpanzees on must remember the cigar of Capt. Mills. He ed operations with a cigar in his mouth. an inspiration. If anything could stop a panis it would be a man who could keep the ash on the end of his cigar in a gale and an emergence That cigar should go down to history among the igars of fame. Bismarck once lit a cigar and puffed it-biuffed it-in the faces of his rival gates to show that Prussia was not to be saf. The captain's cigar was a splendid piece of in the face of danger and panic. It came

euchred God Almighty's Storm. Bluffed the life Women, children and men came o The wonder is that no advertiser has yet claimed to have supplied that cigar!

Woman in the House.

From the London Evening Standard A lady appeared in the House of Commi night, and members feared for a moment dreams of the suffragists had come true broad and stalwart Sir John Reznaway mished to through the swinging doors and made the bar. There was a gasp of surprise when bulky wake was sighted a demure little lad fawn coat. Instant visions of a suffragist a woman to force entrance into the Parliani oly of holles under the expansive shadow John Kennaway's coat tail. "Lady, lady! two door guardians, dashing in. A big dozing in a corner, jumped forward to way. Mr. Gosset, the deputy sergear ( at all gripped his sword and looked like mell was the female intruder hustled into the to looking very frightened, for she had been at witting sinner. Members smiled, settled

selves, and lapsed again to slumbrous attitude

Pride of an Oregon County. From the Echo Register. every 100 grains of wheat produced in the United